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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TOM REED AT HOME.
WORKING FOR HIS RETURN TO CONGRESS.

THE ELECTION CLOSELY WATCHED.

Because the Republicans Only Claim a Thousand Majority, and the Democrats May Surprise the Natives.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—[Special.]—The eye of every politician in America is turned upon Maine. The congressional election in that state is held tomorrow. While Maine has always been a republican state, the two parties in Speaker Reed's district are quite evenly divided. His majority the last time was something over 2,000. However, in the race for the forty-ninth congress, Mr. Reed's majority was less than 200. This time the race will be very close. Both parties are working with vigor, and Mr. Reed's friends do not claim that he will get more than a 1,000 majority. It is understood that the followers of Mr. Blaine are doing whatever they can in Reed's interest, but are ready to knife him if it can be done quietly. Reed knows that he cannot depend on the Blaine element for assistance, and consequently he has his leading lieutenants' assistance in the house, including McKinley and Billy Mason, up there speaking and working in his interest.

The result of tomorrow's election is awaited with much interest.

REED READ KENNEDY'S SPEECH.

It is rumored that Speaker Reed was shown the manuscript of the Kennedy speech attacking Quay before he left for Maine. He only shrugged his shoulders when asked his advice as to whether it would be in order, and this rumor to be true, it is quite certain Reed could have prevented the delivery of the speech. However, Reed was as mad at Kennedy with Quay because he aided in killing the force bill, and the big man from Maine enjoyed Quay's discrimination about as much as any democrat. Reed has a well-grounded idea that he cannot get Quay's support for the presidential nomination in 1892 and is ready to knife the Pennsylvania boss whenever an opportunity presents.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CAMPAIGN.

Judge Haskell, a prominent banker of Columbia, and a very vigorous anti-Tillmanite, is quoted in this morning's Post as follows:

"We will not vote for Tillman. That is absolutely certain. Thousands of democrats who know that he has maligned our most honored citizens will refuse to cast their ballots for such a man. It is better that the white men should separate than for them all to go the wrong way."

"I had rather not say what we propose doing until our convention meets next Wednesday. I have advised the putting out of a full ticket, believing that to be the best mode of showing our disapprobation of Tillmanism. If the straights present a ticket, the republicans will refrain from making renominations, but if we fail to do so, then they will. Whatever may be the outcome of Wednesday's meeting it will not result in our change of attitude. Tillman is entirely too nausious a dose for us to swallow. We have no compromise to make and the battle will be fought out on this line."

WORK FOR THE WEEK.

THE SENATE WILL DISPOSE OF THE TARIFF BILL.—The Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Another day has been added to the time limit for debate for debate on the tariff bill, and in accordance with this arrangement Monday will be devoted to the consideration of the sugar schedule, in connection with the reciprocity question, speeches being limited to thirty minutes. Wednesday will be devoted to the debate, and begin Thursday and continue until Friday are all disposed of. When that time will arrive can not be stated with exactness, for as long as the bill is before the senate it will be open to amendment. But when no more amendment is to be offered and the vote is on the passage of the bill, the house will give it to general debate. For the republicans Messrs. Ingalls and Aldrich will probably occupy the time; for the democrats Messrs. McPherson and Carlisle, and possibly Vest. Tillman will not be asked to speak, as it is believed, until the close of the debate.

CLEARING THE WRECKAGE.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE YADKIN RIVER BRIDGE, Near Salisbury, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., September 7.—[Special.] Reports today show that the wreck at Yadkin bridge, on the Richmond & Danville, fifty miles north of here, last night, was one of the most disastrous that ever occurred in North Carolina.

A special tonight from the scene of the wreck says that great crowds from Salisbury, Lexington and throughout the entire region visited the horrible scene of destruction today. The train, it appears, jumped the track when it was within 300 yards of the bridge, and went thundering and crashing upon the structure, breaking it down and sending thirty-six loaded freight cars with the engine and tender into the river like so many maddened sheep, scattering debris in every direction for a hundred yards roundabout. Conductor Tom Scott saved the caboose from the wreck by unhooking it from the doomed train.

Engineer Bob Allen is seriously hurt and fears that he may die.

People are entertained that his injuries may prove fatal. Brakeman Will Arrington, whose frightful leap was mentioned, is getting on as well as can be expected. All the other train hands were hurt, but the hopes are that none of the wounded will die.

The construction force of the entire Richmond and Danville system has been detailed to the scene of the wreck and is hard at work clearing the way and rebuilding the bridge, but it will be several days yet before a train can pass over. In the meantime the Richmond and Danville management has made arrangements with the Carolina Central and Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley systems, and trains are now run by way of Hamlet and Fayetteville, about 125 miles out of the way.

THEY CHOPPED HIM WITH AN AX.

THE ATTEMPT OF A WOMAN TO KILL HER Husband.

QUANAH, Tex., September 7.—[Special.] Justice Duncan, yesterday, sitting as an examining court in this city, investigated the case of Mrs. J. H. Taylor, charged with complicity in a murderous attack on her husband on the night of the 28th ultimo, at his home near Quanah, while asleep in bed, during which an attempt was made to behead him with an ax, resulting in a dreadful wound across the face. A girl of fourteen had cut him in the face. It seems from the wife's statement that she merely wanted to finish him after the girl had failed.

The details of the evidence are too dreadful to appear in print and reveal a woeful condition of domestic affairs within the home of the wounded man. While the girl positively denied Mrs. Taylor's charge against her, she acknowledged that her father had been cruel and harsh to the family and that she had the spirit to kill him. The examination of Mrs. Taylor resulted in her being remanded to jail in default of \$500, and the charges against the girl will be examined by Justice Duncan. Mrs. Taylor is improving and will doubtless recover. The case has attracted great attention on account of the terrible conduct of the parties involved.

SIBERIAN HORRORS.

HOW THE EXHAUSTED EXILES ARE DAPPARED MURDER, RAPE AND ROBBERY, ETC.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7.—Bartender Catherine Suden has arrived at Port Townsend from Siberia. Her commander, Captain John Thomas, has sent to this city a description of the Russian exile system as witnessed by him. He describes the brutal scene he witnessed on Lagny, the famous and famous Siberian exile prison. A large part of the exiles at ages heavily manacled, were taken to the island. A few old men whose strength gave out fell from exhaustion. The brutal driver, acting under orders from his superior, shot the unfortunate men and removed their heads, which would be directly applied to us, but they are directly applied to us, whatever is favored by the Canadian English, and the sympathies of these latter undoubtfully with us. Their position on the tariff, if nothing else, would naturally ally them with the democratic party, and the treatment barbarous.

THE HORROR AT SPOKANE FALLS.
TAKING THE DEAD BODIES OUT OF THE MASS OF ROCK AND EARTH.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., September 7.—Time only heightens the horrors wrought by the premature explosion of the blast in the Northern Pacific freight yards here, last night. At 11 o'clock p.m., the men engaged in the sad task of taking out the mangled victims were forced to desist because among the rocks which were being cleared away were five other blasts that might be exploded in the task of removing the mass of debris that buried the victims. Up to that hour eighteen bodies had been taken out. There are yet twenty-seven men unaccounted for, all of whom are probably buried beneath the mighty mass of rock. The fatality was terrible.

The men were given no chance for their life.

It was either instant death or slight injury.

There was about 200 pounds of giant powder in the blast. The accident was caused by some one's carelessness. The man in charge of the blast was tamping paid the penalty with his life.

The French farmers of lower Canada are said to be the poorest peasantry in the world—not cruelly and dangerously poor, like the proletariat of our great cities, but the poorest farming population in the world. The stern manner in which agricultural operations are carried on and it has occurred to me that our white Georgia farmers may be amused and interested to know something about their less fortunate brethren of the far north—for if the reader will glance at his map he will see that I am writing from the very borders of my Labrador.

The French farmers of lower Canada are

to the French, as great as

the same, opposition to their Protestant

neighbors, as the negro is in opposition to his white neighbor.

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Massachusetts tells a different story. The soil has produced a crop which, though it bears a brilliant green, may be pruned." To this, in which philosophy is blended. The latter is the elephantine sort of who argued the case, and the broad on the 8th of March, Massachusetts man, but States."

Carville, Tenn., in an age of divorce, sets out that the number of States has increased, twenty years. During the dilation of the country cent. What becomes of our country is growing

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Colonel Hanleter, with, head, Georgia railroad, associated with by their joint a time a fairly was himself columns, and publication of

This was a prominent feature. Hanleter established in Atlanta, Georgia, in the trias transferred to Madison.

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A CORDIAL WELCOME

IS GIVEN REV. J. M. BRITTAIRN AT THE CENTRAL BAPTIST.

A Happy and Enjoyable Service Yesterday Afternoon—The Members Gather to Greet Their New Pastor.

It was a hearty welcome that Rev. J. M. Brittain received at the Central Baptist church yesterday.

Many able and eminent divines and churchmen of Atlanta were there to bid him welcome to his new field of labor, and the church was crowded to its limit with people of various denominations.

Dr. Brittain had lately come from August, to fill the pulpit of the Central Baptist church, and the congregation of this church arranged a special service of welcome for him.

This service took place in the church yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

To open the programme that had been arranged by a special committee the choir sang in a beautiful manner the hymn, "Welcome Home."

Then Dr. Brittain read an appropriate selection from the scriptures after which prayer was offered by Colonel Hilliard.

The choir sang another appropriate hymn and Dr. McDonald was introduced as the first to make an address.

DR. M'DONALD SPEAKS.

After being introduced in a pleasing way by Dr. Brittain, Dr. McDonald said: "When I asked a friend of mine what I should talk about on this occasion, he humorously but wisely suggested that I talk about fifteen minutes.

"I promised him I would, and I do. It best to tell you of it in the outset, that you may be more interested in what I'm going to say.

"In bidding your new pastor welcome to Atlanta, I want to say, fellow Christians, it is well to remember that

"—it remains with you to make his stay here happy and successful throughout. If I were asked to tell you how to do this, I would urge you to hear him, heed him, and love him.

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THE BLIND CONFEDERATE

AND HIS GUIDE.

It was a gray-haired, shabbily-dressed, to tall and man, tottering beside a frail looking girl, who gently led him down the hill in front of our mountain hotel, where I first saw him. The unexpected appearance of such a forlorn and incongruous couple, seemed at once to over-shadow the long piazza in which a group of thoughtless men, women and children were gathered to enjoy the cool eve of a hot summer day. To a casual observer, they appeared more grotesque than pathetic, however, infancy literally holding old age and decrepitude by the hand. But it was sad, sad sight to a discerning eye, at once to be required when they went. They told me that he was a blind confederate soldier, who was led about by his own little daughter; and they pointed me out his wretched cabin, pitched high on a hill above the spring, where the old man washed clothes, dried them, and washed them again.

Not many days afterwards, late one afternoon on my way to the spring, I came across a weary old woman, resting in the corner of a rail fence with a huge bundle of clothes in her arms. She proved to be the old soldier's widow, another wife having been out to gather up another day's washing for herself and husband. The little girl, which I recognized as the old man's guide, was with her, but on my approach she skipped shyly over the fence.

"Good evening," I said, and then I gladly halted for a few minutes chat.

"What is your little girl's name, and how old is she?" I inquired by way of an introduction, attracted by the child's pretty face, as she stood knee-deep in grass, red wild onions and brush pine. "Her name is Anna, ma'am, and she was ten years old just June."

"Won't you please bring me a drink of water, Anna, from the spring?" I asked, hoping thus to bring the shy creature nearer to me.

"Yes, honey. Go down and bring me a drink. Be quick," added the mother, fiddling. The child sped away to obey, like a fawn.

"You see ma'am," continued the old woman contentedly, "Anna's a mighty good child, but she's sort of skittish. I think it's the way she has been raised. She's not my child only by raise."

"Why, how's that? Tell me about it!"

"Well, you see ma'am, when she was born I lived over in the country, and I had a son. One day a mighty nice-looking woman came down to daddy's in a carriage from Bonnville, the nearest station, a mile and a half away. She got out and asked daddy to let her stay all night. He was mighty poor, but was kind-hearted. Christian man, and he says to me, 'For her sake, this woman looks like you, you can stay.' The carriage drove off, and there she was. The next day she didn't say nothin' about leavin', nor the next. Daddy did not have the heart to ask any questions, nor did she must go, and so she stayed a week or two, till the next month. She said all the time that she had run away from her husband in Alabama, and she didn't want nobody to know where she was. Daddy thought it was all mighty queer; but he felt awful sorry for the poor creater, and he didn't ask no questions. One day he come over to daddy's, and said, 'Daddy, keep that poor woman no longer, and I can raise the courage to tell her to go.' He had a good reason for saying what he did. 'Well,' says I, 'Daddy, send her over here to me. I am poor as anybody, but I can't shut the door in the face of any one like she is in distress. The poor woman has got to go, I know all about it. That night, will you believe it? the child was born!' She stayed at my house three months, and one day a nice-lookin' man come for her, and said her husband had sent for her, and if she didn't come, he would come after her. So she went to him, and he despatched after this man got there, and didn't eat him up for two or three days, and cried continually. She seemed so distressed, because she said, she could not take the child back with her. I didn't ask no questions. Then she began to be near to daddy's, till her, till her, till she was a sort of a fool, which I said, would last inside of two months. I thought awhile, and I promis'ed to keep the little creeter, for I hadn't the heart to say no. But how I was to keep it, with no one to help me; and my old man blind, too, I couldn't see. But still I paled a little. The evenin' she left me by the lady's side, I was scared to death. She was as peaceful as an angel, and she kissed it and cried till it looked like her heart would burst out of her poor body. She left the baby plenty of fine clothes, and said she would shoul' send for it, or send me the money to pay for its keepin'. After the carriage rolled off with the woman in it, I came over from Bonnville in a carriage, and I saw the little helpless creeter on my hands. I felt so weak I almost fainted. Says I to myself: 'I CAN'T DO IT! I CAN'T, AND I AINT GOIN' TO TRY!' So I picked up the little helpless thing, wrapped it in a cloth, and tied the clothes in a bundle and took it over to Bonnville to keep it to the train before it got off. I got there a few minutes before the train did, and when the mother saw me she burst out cryin' afresh and says: 'For God sake keep my baby, for I can't take it with me. You must keep it!' They got me to take the train as quick as they could, and it rolled off with me, and there I stood with the little unconscious creeter asleep in my arms. I was so nigh out of breath I could hardly stand. There was nuthin' left for my but to take the child back home, and after I sat and rested a space I started back to Bonnville, and I got there when I got home with her. The March wind was a b'omin' cool and everything seemed as solemn as a graveyard. He was waitin' for me when I got back. Layin' the baby on the bed I bust out cryin' when I said: 'Ole man, it's m'mony time I took it I had to bring it back. And god-dam it, I had a hole in my pocket. 'We'll do the best we can ole woman,' he said, wiping his eyes. We sat up late that night and talked about how we would try and manage with the child, and the tears would run down his face, and the tears of her leavin' us. I saw right then, as bad as our fix was, that we was glad the mother did not take her after all my run to ketch the train."

"Hasn't she been a great comfort to you?"

"Law, yes, ma'am! Nobody don't know what a help she has been ever since she could walk. I used to have to help her, and she could walk. But by the time she could walk, she began to help me. She could pick up a broom and hand me the gourd, and do lots of little things from the time she could toddle. She has always been mighty sweet dispositioned, and I thought like she didn't want to give nobody no trouble."

"How did you get along feeding her after the mother left?"

"Law, it was curious how little trouble I had. The good Lord truly provided for the motherless lamb. I won't say it in a fine rag and sugar and sugar, if I had any, in a fine rag and sugar, her sick it. Then she soon learned to drink milk, and the neighbors all helped me to milk, we had no cow of our own, and so she got along mighty well. We never had never sick of any kind. As soon as she got big enough, she began to lead him about. And for a few or six years she has been eyes and hands and feet for him. I have often looked at the patient, gentle little creature, and thought what a strange and hardship it was that she had to have him bound to lead the blind! It's just like a dog neighbor to being born blind, itself. Did you ever think of it lady? It's like a great big black shadow across her path all the time, it seems to me. It's doing double duty in every way, and that's something for a child. There's never no playtime, no sleepin', no work for her, except when he's restin' or asleep. Then she's generally restin' or asleep, too. She has to walk his ways, not hers."

"But he loves her, does he not?"

"Yes, law, ma'am. He is up all hours of the night, feelin' his way, is coverin' up warm, and he pleases her all he can, but that's mighty little. He is so aw full helpless himself, but long ago he 'lowed her to go to go for three months, half of the day. But I can see it pests him mighty to have her away from him so long."

"Can she read?"

"Yes, law, a little. She's mighty smart in

books, and can spell in the blue-back speller pretty well. She is trying to learn to read the New Testament to read to him."

"If you were to die what would you do with Anna?"

"I'd give her back to the good Lord, as her best friend. He certainly gave her to me. May be when we both die he will have a sister for her, for her to have with us. But this much I do know, she has been a blessing to us, and we have done the best we could for her."

Here Anna came running up the hill with the great of cold weather, from the spring, and handed it to me. As I drank, looked into the soft haze, eyes, and blessed God for the acquaintance of this little helpmeet, whose life so far had been one continuous sacrifice.

According to the mother's faith, so may it be, the soul of death early separate them, my heart responded.

By what medium of redemption this young life may yet be more brightly blessed, and uplifted, God only knows. But the Lord will provide. BELLE K. ABBOTT.

August 1890.

The worse cases of scrofula, salt rheum and other diseases of the blood, are cured by Dr. H. S. Parrot.

I prescribe Smith's Tonic Syrup for chills and fever, and believe it a very reliable remedy—James D. Osborne, M. D., Greensboro, Ala.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

LOANS!

Dealing through the American Investment Company, of New York and New York City, I am prepared to fill all choice applications for

FARM OR CITY LOANS

in Georgia, Alabama or Florida promptly. Low rates and no delay.

FRANK B. GREGG,

Room 20, Gate City Bank building, Atlanta, Ga. July 28—fin col

\$300,000.

I am prepared to provide loans to this amount on improved farms and city property at very low rates. If you wish to secure a loan on your property apply at once to Thomas Willingham, Attorney at Law, Office, Hillier building, cor. Alabama and Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. July 28—fin col.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Dealer in Investment Securities,

29 East Alabama Street.

Room 7, Gate City Bank Building.

DARWIN G. JONES,

41 Broad St., cor. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS,

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of Southern Investments.

8-28-13

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.,

BANKERS,

36 W. Alabama St.

Transact a general banking business.

Discount commercial paper.

Make loans on approved collateral.

General attention given to collections.

Issue interest bearing certificates of deposits, payable on demand, as follows:

For one month, \$100 per cent; for four and a half month, 10 per cent; for six months, five per cent; for one year, four per cent; for two or three years, four and a half per cent; for four or five years, five per cent; for six years, six per cent; for seven years, seven per cent; for eight years, eight per cent; for nine years, nine per cent; for ten years, ten per cent; for twelve years, twelve per cent; for fifteen years, fifteen per cent; for twenty years, twenty per cent; for twenty-five years, twenty-five per cent; for thirty years, thirty per cent; for forty years, forty per cent; for fifty years, fifty per cent; for sixty years, sixty per cent; for seventy years, seventy per cent; for eighty years, eighty per cent; for ninety years, ninety per cent; for one hundred years, one hundred per cent.

Individual liability, \$400,000.

fin. col. tf

KING & ANDERSON, J. E. MORRIS,

Attorneys.

Manager.

The Southern Investment Agency

has facilities for negotiating real estate loans in any sum at current rates; brokerage very moderate.

J. E. MORRIS, Manager,

23½ Whitehall Street.

july 28—fin col

GATE CITY NAT'L BANK

OF ATLANTA, GA.

(UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY)

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$300,000

SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE VAULTS

Boxes to rent from \$5 to \$20 per annum, according to size.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS AS FOLLOWS:

Issues Demand Certificates, Draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum if left 4 months; 4 per cent per annum if left 6 months; 4½ per cent per annum if left 12 months.

Accommodations to customers limited solely by the requirements of sound banking principles.

Patronage solicited.

oct 4—fin

HUMPHREYS, CASTLEMAN,

13 East Alabama Street.

BONDS AND STOCKS

Bought and Sold

july 28—fin col

JAMES W. ENGLISH,

President.

EDWARD S. PRATT,

Vice-President.

JOHN K. OTTLEY,

Assistant Cashier.

COL. A. L. BRESLER, Supt.

july 23—fin col

PANTOPS ACADEMY

NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

For Boys and Young Men. Send for Catalogue.

JOHN R. SAMFISON, A. M., Principal.

aug 2—fin st mon wed

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GA.

Annual Session begins October 1st.

Catalogue Free. Rev. W. C. Bass, Pres.

Notre Dame of Maryland.

College institute for young ladies and preparatory school for little girls, conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame. Embly P. O., near Baltimore, Md.

july 25—fin st mon wed

THOMSON & DONNAN,

General Land and Claim Agents

P. O. BOX 764, AUSTIN, TEX.

References furnished when required.

D. W. Irwin. A. W. Green. C. D. Irwin

IRWIN, GREEN & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

126-131 Rialto Building.

CHICAGO.

Adjoining Board of Trade.

may 6—fin ex sunfin col

A. P. TRIPOD.

MANUFACTURER OF

PURE READY MIXED PAINTS,

PIEDMONT WHITE LEAD

OIL AND GRANING COLORS, ETC.

DEALER IN

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

WINDOW GLASS, CEMENT,

PLASTER, ETC.

62 & 64 MARIETTA ST., AND 331 DEADERICK ST.

ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA.

IRVING, GREEN & CO., MURKIN, CO.

NEW YORK.

ALMOST A PANIC.

EXCESSIVE IMPORTS HAVE WITHDRAWN MONEY.

From Circulation, and There Is Not Enough Left to Move the Crops and Leave Plenty for All Purposes.

What is the trouble with the money market?

There are a good many things the matter with it, but the principal trouble is that congress spends so much time tinkering with the tariff that there is no stability in business," replied Captain J. W. English, who was on his way back from New York.

"The immediate cause of the trouble," he continued, "is the heavy importation of goods in anticipation of the high tariff duties to be laid by the passage of the McKinley tariff bill.

"Millions and millions of dollars have been put into imports within the last few months.

The business men of the east are better informed in the proceedings of congress than we are and they know its course about as well in advance as we do afterward.

Counting on the passage of this bill, which raises the duty much higher on certain imported goods, they have gone heavily into importations and it is now estimated that they have imported a year's stock ahead. They are all rushing to get in their goods before the duty goes up.

The consequence is that immense sums of money have gone abroad to pay for a year's imports in advance, and millions in addition have gone into the treasury to pay the duty.

"While I was in a leading bank in New York, a man was pointed out to me who had used \$500,000 in paying duty on imports.

"All this goes into the treasury and the government can't get it out. The treasury gave some relief by paying out \$20,000,000 for bonds, but that came right back for duty on imports.

"The withdrawal from circulation of all this money sent abroad to pay for imports or paying into the treasury for duty, has not only failed to handle the crops, but has wrecked the country to the verge of a panic. At one time money brought 25 per cent for twenty-four hours."

"You mean 25 per cent per annum?"

"No, I mean 25 per cent per annum for the use of two or four months, about as much as an hour. There is no time loan business in New York now. It is all on call. Banks will not promise anything ahead; they all want their money where they can lay their hands on it. Individually I had no trouble, but the depression on the face of the country has made it difficult to get information in regard to the admission of the home may be obtained by addressing Mrs. A. J. Moore, corresponding secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. M. Dawson, auditor.

The organization is also provided with a board of trustees, comprising fifteen of the most prominent and faithful Baptist ladies in the city, and an advisory board, composed of seven representative Baptist gentlemen.

The work was inaugurated in a modest way last summer, and within a few months the association had been attracted to the noble efforts and objects of the ladies having the movement in charge, came to their assistance with the generous donation of nineteen acres of land near West End, which he needed.

Also a pledge to pay the association an additional donation of \$100 per annum in cash.

The ladies on August 3, 1888, obtained a charter from the state of Georgia.

The first movement in the direction of practical work was made during February of this year, when a house was built on No. 33 Stovall street, and put in charge of a suitable matron, the widow of a Baptist minister.

The institution is now furnishing a comfortable home for five orphan children, and the home is prepared to care for others. The association will be pleased to be advised of other cases of children who have no home in the home may be obtained by addressing Mrs. A. J. Moore, corresponding secretary and treasurer, 124 Crew street, Atlanta.

The Baptists of the city and state have reason to be greatly interested in this work as it is being done.

The charter and by-laws provide that any one may become a life member of the association upon payment of \$50, and an annual member upon payment of \$1 per annum.

The home, which has heretofore been at 33 Stovall street, will in a few days, be removed to a larger and more commodious home on Fair streets, where it will, perhaps, remain until the association owns its own home.

A visitor said of their present home: "It is a model of cleanliness and order; everything is thoroughly systematized by the cheerful and efficient matron in charge."

THE DIRECT TRADE CONVENTION.

Governor Gordon Explains Why So Many Delegates Were Appointed.

The direct trade convention will meet in Atlanta next Wednesday.

The invitation was addressed to the governors of all the Cotton states, each to attend in person or to bring with him six delegates of his appointment.

Governor Fleming, of Florida, has telegraphed that he would be here.

A telegram was received from Governor Richardson, of South Carolina, yesterday, saying: "I regret my personal attendance is impossible, but delegation will be appointed as requested."

Speaking of his appointment of a large number of delegates from this state, about which some criticism has been indulged, Governor Gordon said:

"I was requested by the state alliance to call this direct trade convention, and the alliance nominated ten delegates, but left me, as I understand it, to nominate any number of others from this state. Fearing that the governors of the other states might fail to respond in time, it seemed to me a convention of such vast importance that only ten men in it would be too small a body to give that distinction to the proceedings, and the alliance, this important enterprise demanded and expected by the state alliance. Acting on the adage therefore that there is safety in numbers, we are now slaughtering, it is the natural result of our immense importing business, exceeding in volume that of all the firms in our line in the city combined, that we should have at the close of the season a great many odd sets and odd pieces, and to close these out in a hurry, we offer INDUCEMENTS in the way of LOW PRICES that must make them move."

We still have a large number of Dinner Sets, Chamber Sets, Tea Sets, odd plates, Dishes, Cups, Saucers, fancy pieces of china, white and decorated, ALL GOING AT COST while they last.

We are determined to clean out the entire lot before our new stock, now coming over, will share with the bargains. DOBBS, WEY & CO., 9-7-dft No. 45 Peachtree Street.

We have just opened the largest assortment of

GAMES

of all kinds, from the old stand-by

PARCHESI

to the newest and most fashionable game. We have a new assortment of

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES

in new styles and colors, in both

plush and wood. We have also the

very best

VELOCIPEDES AND WAGONETTES

—OUR—

IRON-BODIED WAGONS

are unequalled in strength and durability. They are made entirely of iron and steel.

THOSE WHO ARE GOING TO ST. AUGUSTINE ON THE CHEAP EXCURSION, ON SEPTEMBER 18TH, SHOULD READ THIS.

The fare is only \$6.50 for the round trip. Tickets

Leave Atlanta at 5:30 a.m., arrive Jacksonville

7:20 p.m., or leave Atlanta at 7 p.m. and

make an immediate connection for St. Augustine.

Arriving there at 10:30 a.m. This train runs solid

to Jacksonville, and takes about

seven hours the quickest route. Charles N.

Knight, Ass't. Gen'l. Pass. Ag't., E. T. V. & G. Ry.

sun mon

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

GRAND EXCURSION TO ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

From Atlanta via the reliable Central railroad

on September 8, 1896. Tickets will be sold at the

time of the excursion, and will be held until

the date of sale. The only line run-

ning Pullman, Buffet and Dining cars

from Union passenger depot, Atlanta, to Jackson-

ville. The fares under deposit at 2:15 p.m.

For further information call on

SAM. W. WEBB, H. S. McCLESKY,

T. P. A., Pass. Agent,

No. 1 Pryor St., Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

9-6-2

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WAS A COR-

MAN, HE COULD WISH HIS WILL WITH THE

MONEY MARKET BY JUDICIOUS BOND PUR-

CHASES, SO AS TO PUT MONEY IN CIRCULATION

TILL THE PURPOSES OF THE MONEY KING.

AND THE PEOPLE ARE AT THE MERCY OF THE

MONEY KING, AND THERE IS CRY-

ING NEED OF REFORM IN OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

AND THE BEST REMEDY I CAN THINK OF, AND THE

QUICKEST IS TO TAKE THE PER CENT TAX ON THE

ISSUING OF MONEY AS A TAX ON THE MONEY KING.

ANOTHER TROUBLE IS THAT LAND HAS NO VALUE

AS SECURITY. BEFORE THE WAR IT WAS THE

PRINCIPAL BASIS OF CREDIT, BUT NOW IF I HAD A

HALF MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF LAND, I WOULD

NOT HAVE A HALF MILLION DOLLARS IN A CRISIS."

WHAT MR. LOWE THINKS.

Mr. W. B. Lowe returned from Europe last

night on the same train with his partner, Cap-

tain J. W. English.

He stopped long enough to see something of

Finance in New York, and was inclined to take

a more cheerful view of the situation than

Captain English.

"Money is very tight in New York," said

he, "but the danger of a panic is past, that is

all over, and in sixty days money will be easier.

By January it will be plentiful.

The heavy imports exceed the stringency

Money is also sent south for cotton, and

going west for wheat, that makes it tight in

New York. It will take it sixty days to get

back, and then the pressure will be relieved.

If the cotton crop is worth \$350,000,000, it

would not take more than a third of that

The money comes and goes, doing duty several

times a day.

"We have a low per capita of currency

about \$600 per capita. England has much

more. You see they have state banks and

private banks of issue. That gives a great

amount of currency. France has a great

amount of currency. England and France

have a large amount of currency.

The money comes and goes, doing duty several

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Set Your Watch. **FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW**
OPiUM and Whiskey Babes
Atlanta, Ga. Office 1019 Whitehall St.

Idle boasting and a useless waste of breath is nonsense. Knowing this, we simply announce that our fall stock now being bought by our Mr. Maier in the eastern markets is daily arriving. If you admire the beautiful or desire to purchase anything in the jewelry line it will pay you to call on us. Remember this.

Maier & Berkele,
93 Whitehall Street.

DELKIN & GIRARDEAU,
4 East Alabama Street.

We will sell within one block of Kimball house, the cheapest central property on the market. Capitalists should investigate this.

\$1700 Choicest elevated Forest view lot. This is a progressive section, genial neighborhood, convenient to cars, and a genuine bargain. Don't miss it.

1250 Elevated corner lot, Highland avenue, 125x200, fronting Fraser street, near 3rd and 4th lines; school shaded; can be made to pay a good per cent on investment.

1700 Ellis street property, fronting on 17th; 50x100, fronting on 17th; will pay a good per cent.

1750 Whitehall street property, near 11th; now, and worth more money.

850 Formal street.

Corner lot; can be improved and yield 17% per cent on investment.

450 Martin street, 50x100 to alley, near Georgia.

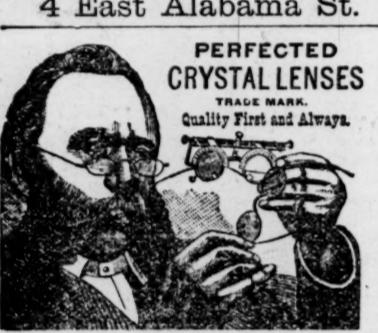
1150 60x200, frontons Gate City and McDaniel streets; will subdivide into 4 lots.

550 Blackmon street lot.

Home seekers and investors should see us before buying.

We have two beautiful vacant lots which can be made to yield 20 per cent. Both are bargains. Let's see who will scoop these.

Delkin & Girardeau
4 East Alabama St.



FAULKNER, KELLAM & MOORE
Manufacturing Opticians.

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING and have experts in Soldering Gold Eye-glasses. Now at 38 Marietta st., after September 1st, aug 8-dly-8p

It might be stated just here that after the slaves were really freed, the master was first brought to the attention of the Georgia authorities through a son of Lloyd Garrison.

His attention had been called to it by a memorandum marked "important," amongst his father's papers.

So that, in a word, Lloyd Garrison became trustee of the fund.

Now what?

The slaves are freed. The laws of Georgia prohibit the education of the negro or slave population.

The money is still lying in the bank of Scotland with interest these many years.

The bank is anxious to pay the money.

Just how the money can be had is a knotty legal problem.

Just how it must be applied is another involved legal matter—one that Attorney General may have to puzzle over.

"Papa," said mamma, "bring home a box of Bull's Worm Candy." She meant Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers, but the children call it candy and papa knew what she wanted.

Georgia Bromine-Lithia water for nervousness. Wanted.

First-class fire insurance solicitor. Will admit good and active man into partnership. Write "Insurance," care Constitution, sat sun mon.

Boarding house for rent, from October 1st; central; always full; twenty-four rooms; furnished or unfurnished; only good parties need apply. F. J. Coodege & Bro.

A Boom is on in ROUGH ON DIRT SOAP.

ALL FEATS stopped by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Treatise and 2nd trial article free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 311 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Aboard for Arkansas and Texas.

We have the FINEST PLACE AROUND Atlanta, and one of the most beautiful on railroad, fifty acres fine bottom land, fine orchard, good dwelling, etc., etc., cheap.

50 ACRES, ONE MILE BELOW EAST POINT, between Hapeville and Manchester, lies beautifully. A bargain at \$30 per acre. Take this.

WE OFFER TWO OR THREE LITTLE FARMS near Hapeville, of about fifty acres each; well improved. We can sell these cheap. Rapidly enhancing in value.

26 1/2 ACRES NEAR DEPOT AT HAPEVILLE, one of the nicest homes offered; nine-room cottage beautifully built; splendid orchard; lies beautiful; 363 feet railroad front.

5 ACRES ON RAILROAD; LONG FRONT; LIES BEAUTIFULLY; bargain can be offered in this; near depot, Hapeville.

ACRES ON RAILROAD; 300 FEET FRONT; age on railroad. This is a perfect gem. Near depot, Hapeville.

DON'T FORGET THE HOURLY DUMMY RUNS.

ACRES ON EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA and Georgia and McDonough wagon road; long frontage on each.

28 ACRES ON McDONOUGH ROAD; 300 yards road 600 yards; 1,400 grape vines bearing; three acres in fruit bearing. We can offer bargain in this; easy terms.

WE HAVE SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS TO offer in city property. Come to see us before buying.

HERE IS A PLUM: FOUR-ROOM NEW house on lot 50x100 on good street; splendid neighborhood; \$1,200; one half cash, balance easy arms; well worth \$1,000. Come take it.

Three lots on Blackley avenue; \$10 per front foot. Six lots on May street; \$10 per front foot. Three lots on Eighth street; \$10 per front foot. Three lots on Ira street, near Gregg, 431-3x150.

Three lots on Beard street, near Richardson, 50x100; \$200.

5/4 acres on Green's Ferry avenue, surrounded by streets; front on 250 feet, inside, 50x100.

Three lots close to Central Railway and Fort McPherson, adjoining the Georgia, \$2,250.

ROBERT MILLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. H. MOUNTAIN, Manager.

Telephone 287. 12 Loyd St., Atlanta, Ga. sep 2 dly

A CURIOUS LEGACY.

CONCERNING WHICH THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE MAY PASS A BILL.

An Anti-Slavery Scotchman, Many Years Ago, Left Money for the Education of Georgia Negroes, Etc., Etc.

A curious old legacy, the story of which has been told before in Georgia, but which has been almost forgotten again, is recalled now; official action, looking to the application of the legacy, in numerous pounds, shillings and pence, to the purpose for which it was deposited, will be taken.

State School Commissioner Hook is now in correspondence about it; and it is not at all improbable that the next legislature will pass an act concerning it.

THE STORY.

When Savannah was yet a very small city not long after the year 1800, Archibald McLearn, a native Scotchman, lived there and prospered in business.

His family in Scotland were strong anti-slavery sympathizers, but this McLearn had a large plantation in Chatham, and owned a considerable number of slaves.

The estate was known as Goniie. John McLearn was a brother of Archibald McLearn, and lived in Scotland.

He was a strong anti-slavery man.

Archibald McLearn died in Georgia, and his son and heir died, leaving to John McLearn in Scotland a certain interest in the estate in Chatham county.

THE WILL.

Then John McLearn made a will and died in Glasgow, July 9, 1836.

At the time the will was made there was a law suit about the McLearn estate in Georgia, and the exact amount of the brother's interest was not known.

But the will directed that one-half of John McLearn's interest, whatever that might be, should be applied to the education of the negro slaves upon the estate of Goniie, or to their offspring, so soon as the laws of Georgia should permit the education of the negro or slave population.

They each and all declined to accept the trust.

They did so upon the ground that as the law of Georgia prohibited the education of slaves, the purpose of the legacy was unlawful.

As to the contingency—the coming of a time when the law would allow the education of the negro population—that was silly. That was the dream of an old Scotch fanatic.

He didn't know anything about the institutions of this country, for instance, that time would never come. It couldn't come. It was against the whole policy and spirit of the government.

So the four trustees of Georgia washed their hands of the whole matter.

They refused to accept the trust.

THE HEIRS WANT IT.

The amount of the half interest set apart was 335 pounds, 14 shillings and 6 pence. Learning that that the money could not be applied in Georgia, the heirs claimed it.

That was a snug sum to be rusting in a bank, and Scotch nature is human nature; so they employed learned counsel and claimed the money.

It was a large sum, going finally to what might be called the supreme court, in Edinburgh.

But the decision was against them.

WAIT FOR THE TIME.

The court decided that the money should be paid to the Bank of Scotland, there to be held until the laws of Georgia authorized the education of the negro or slave population.

The heirs claimed.

"Why not throw the money in the sea?" they asked. "There it will lie and rust in the Bank of Scotland forever!"

But the court said, "Wait."

MANIFESTO FOR LLOYD GARRISON.

On the back of the bank's receipt for the deposit is this writing:

"Memorandum for Mr. Lloyd Garrison, that it may be recorded by the American anti-slavery societies in the United States of America, so that when circumstances change the money may be applied agreeable to the will of the testator, there may be persons in the anti-slavery interest whom may look after the application of the money for the purpose designed by the testator."

J. R. LEWIS, P. M.

W. H. SMYTH, Ass't P. M.

J. C. HENDRICK. LAWRENCE HARRISON

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice, Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending September 6, 1890. Particulars will be given in the list and give date. One cent must be collected on each addressed letter when delivered.

LADIES' LIST.

A—Ella Archibald, Mrs. M. Abrams, (2) Miss Tilly

Archibald, Mrs. A. D. Bell, Miss Carrie Bryant, Char

ity Burdett, Mrs. Budgett, Emma K. Borne, Eloise

Brown, Mrs. Ernest C. Burge, Mrs. C. C. Clegg, (2)

Miss B. C. Clegg, Irene Burge, Mrs. Hattie Bowd

ing, Mrs. Ida Buchanan, Julia M. Brooks, Mrs. Little

Brooks, Mrs. Maud Fraiser

C—Mrs. C. G. Gary, Mrs. C. G. Gilbert, Miss Fannie

Grays, Mrs. Gussie Goodman, Mary Griggs, Miss

Guyer, Mrs. Suas Green, Miss Sadie Gadding

H—Adline Holland, Mrs. C. T. Haynes, Mrs. J. W.

Heaton, Mrs. J. W. Heaton, Mrs. John H. Hines,

Matthews Hodges, Mrs. Rosa Hoswood, Mrs. Paul O.

Hobart, Sarah Harvey, Sally Howell,

J—Annie Johnson, Bettie Jester, Ann Jackson,

John Jackson, Mrs. John Jackson, Mrs. John J.

Jones, Mrs. Nellie Jackson, Miss Marie Johnson,

Mrs. Nellie Johnson, Miss Dolle Johnson

N—Mrs. Henry Nicodemus

O—Lou C. O'Neal

P—Mrs. Bula Fullon, Mrs. E. B. Peot, Maud

Peot, Mrs. Mary Read, Rosina Peot

Reed, Mrs. Anna Peot, Miss Bobbie Stockton,

Eulalia Smith, Mrs. G. S. Gauer, Little Sells, Mrs. L

W. Solomon, Miss Millie Smith, Mary Smith

T—Mrs. A. S. Thomas, Mrs. Hattie H. Tobey, Mrs.

V—Mrs. Anna Walton, Mrs. A. W. Warrell,

W—Mrs. Amanda Walton, Mrs. A. W. Warrell,

W—Mrs. Lula Watson, Mrs. Mandi Worker,

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